

Center for Slavic and East European Studies

Newsletter

Editor: Anne Hawkins

642-9107

361 Stephens Hall
University of
California
Berkeley, CA 94720
642-3230



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NOTES FROM THE CHAIR

It is my great pleasure to announce that the Berkeley-Stanford Program on Soviet International Behavior has been awarded a major grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The grant may total \$1 million dollars, to be spent over five years, should the Program complete a satisfactory third-year review. The initial grant of \$600,000 will cover the period 1988-1991 and will be used largely for direct support of graduate students working on aspects of contemporary Soviet politics, society, economics and foreign policy, as well as on direct exchanges and collaborative projects with Soviet scholars. We congratulate the Program on this cause for rejoicing. It could not have come in a more appropriate season!

Happy holidays and a healthy, satisfying new year to all students, staff, faculty and friends of the Center. See you in January!

George W. Breslauer, Chair of the Center

KLAUS ROTH ON FOLK AND POPULAR LITERATURE IN POST-LIBERATION BULGARIA

Dr. Klaus Roth holds an M.A. in folklore from the University of Indiana, Bloomington, and a Ph.D. in folklore from Freiburg University. He teaches at the Institute of German and Comparative Folklore, Munich University, where he is professor of folklore. Dr. Roth has published extensively on Southeast European folk culture in European and US journals, both as sole author and as co-author with his wife and colleague, Juliana (Ph.D. Slavic Studies, Freiburg University). His research interests include the study of folk, popular and mass literature; the fairy tales of Ukrainian immigrants in Slovenia, Yugoslavia; and present-day Socialist rituals and customs in Southeastern Europe. He is a visiting professor in the Department of Anthropology at UC Berkeley for the Fall semester; Juliana Roth is a research associate of the Slavic Center for the same period.

With the support of a grant from the German Research Foundation, Dr. Roth has for several years headed a project investigating the growth of popular literature in Bulgaria. Whereas most models of literature posit two categories, folk or "low" literature on the one hand and classic or "high" on the other, he and his colleagues add a third, intermediate, category partaking of the other two. "We also distinguish popular, ephemeral literature from the mass literature which appeared in Bulgaria after World War I," says Dr. Roth. "The period between, say, 1880 and 1920 was one of great and rapid change; remember that at the time of Bulgaria's liberation from Ottoman rule in 1871 only a tiny percentage, perhaps 3%, of the population was literate. Until then almost all literature had been imported, and there was very little of it."

But with the advent of Western influence came an explosion of literary and publishing activity. Printshops and publishers sprang up everywhere, and most of their output was of the popular variety. "Bulgarian writers turned to traditional

LABOR POLICY UNDER GORBACHEV
By Brian Winkler, First-Year Graduate Student
In the Department of Political Science

At a noon Brown Bag lunch and an afternoon lecture on October 24, Dr. Peter Hauslohner, assistant professor of political science at Yale University, examined Soviet labor policy under Gorbachev in the context of contemporary Soviet political and economic reforms.

Dr. Hauslohner's Brown Bag lunch presentation, "Democratization, the Working Class, and Trade Unions Under Gorbachev," traced the recent rejuvenation of the trade unions in the Soviet Union. Evidence of their rebirth includes the democratization and growing independence of union locals, as well as increasing union assertiveness on a broad range of issues. Dr. Hauslohner discussed seven issues in particular on which the unions have taken a distinct position: housing policy, the cooperative movement, investment in the production of consumer goods, the operation of enterprise councils, price reform, union autonomy from nomenklatura, and union rights and strike policy. He observed that while prior to 1987 the trade unions held largely conservative views about economic and political reform, today their positions are far more complex, a reflection of their emergence as interested actors in the political arena.

Dr. Hauslohner emphasized that the increasing independence of the trade unions is not the result of a specific policy of General Secretary Gorbachev, nor a mere consequence of the liberalization of Soviet society. Rather, their growing freedom stems from a shortage of institutions capable both of arousing support for economic reforms and of mitigating the discontent produced by those reforms. Given the absence of such institutions and the inability of new institutions to adequately meet these needs, the trade unions are gaining new authority as they begin to fill this role. Moreover, according to Dr. Hauslohner, signs of increasing union independence indicate a broader process of change in the Soviet Union: the transition to democracy. The key indicators of this process are "the levels of social mobilization and the reconstruction of civil society, and the progressive fragmentation of the old elite and its reforming into groups or potential coalitions supportive of either a sudden or negotiated transition to democracy," he said.

In his afternoon lecture, "Restructuring the Soviet Labor Market: Gorbachev's Unemployment Policy," Dr. Hauslohner pointed out that Gorbachev's reforms in employment policy attempt to counter the failure of the Brezhnev regime to address the dysfunctional effects of a full employment policy. Enterprise democratization, recent changes in wage policy, and in the legal and bureaucratic infrastructure are designed to promote worker displacement and increased productivity and, in the long run, to alter the structure of overall employment. Yet these reforms have so far had little effect. Dr. Hauslohner suggested that the reason for their failure may lie in the fact that they focus on microeconomic-level reform of individual enterprises, rather than on the more crucial macroeconomic-level reform of the structure of capital and employment.



motifs for material," he says. "Often a folktale was revised, modernized and published as a sort of novel. Such an updated tale might have for its hero a dragon who, instead of returning to his remote mountain castle, checks into a hotel at night. He flips the light switch and takes off his 'dragon uniform.' That's actually what it's called, by the way. The hotel room has not only electric lights, but also running water and a telephone. And the rest of the story continues in this fashion." The audience for these novels remained primarily an adult one during the transitional period, just as that for oral folktales had been. Interestingly, folktales were not published in collections, as was the rule in Western Europe, but as single tales in 16-32 page papercover editions.

In addition to modernized traditional tales, there appeared what are known as "trivial" novels. "These books don't much resemble Western trivial novels, which tend toward the Gothic, the fantastical. They were rather intended to give moral and practical instruction to the newly-arrived and newly-literate hordes of villagers moving to the cities. They were very realistic stories. By portraying in graphic form the antagonism between the 'old' or Ottoman and 'new' or Western ways, they laid a clear path from a near-medieval society to a modern one." He emphasizes that the Bulgarians did learn to read in large numbers; by 1910 or so, the literacy rate was an astonishing 60%.

In the 1920s there was a shift toward mass literature in Bulgaria, with the introduction of detective stories, westerns, Tarzan novels and the like. Around 1925 fairy tales from other parts of Europe, especially the Grimm brothers' Household Tales, became vastly popular and supplanted the traditional tales. He says that "for the first time, editions were published especially for children. However, they retained the small booklet format; evidently people found the chapbook more acceptable, and certainly cheaper, than a handsomely produced hardback collection of tales would have been. I find the popular literature of the brief period after liberation and before World War I fascinating because it captures the transition so beautifully. The popular novels express the rapid changes occurring in Bulgarian society and also act upon that change, reinforcing the transitional process."

Dr. Roth notes that Munich, a European focal point for East and Southeast European studies, is home to such institutions as the Society for the Study of Southeastern Europe, concerned with Germany's political, economic and cultural relations with Southeastern Europe; the Southeast Europe Institute, whose members evaluate scholarly publications from Southeastern Europe and publish analyses of their content; the East Europe Institute, focusing primarily on Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union; and the Institute for German and Comparative Folklore, Dr. Roth's institution. Munich also houses the Bavarian State Library, which has the largest holdings of Southeast European material on the continent. In addition, the university has at least ten departments in which research on Southeastern Europe is conducted: "I am currently chair of a working committee for this group of disciplines; my job is to coordinate the research carried on by the various departments. At present I believe there are approximately 70 projects underway, one of them being ours--which, by the way, is entitled 'Popular Literature in Southeastern Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.' For the work that I am doing, Munich is a wonderful place to be."



MICHAEL ALEXEEV ON THE "STORMING" PATTERN OF ENTERPRISE BEHAVIOR IN THE USSR
By Rich Stern, Graduate Student in the Department of Economics

The phenomenon of "storming" is in many ways comparable to the eleventh-hour passage of bills by Congress, or, to use a more homely example, to the fevered last-minute writing of a paper by a UC graduate student. So said Dr. Michael Alexeev, professor of economics at George Mason University and visiting professor in the UC Berkeley Department of Economics for the Fall semester, who spoke on the subject at a November 2 Brown Bag Lunch. He defined storming as an extremely uneven pattern of enterprise performance, with a disproportionately large share of output being produced at the end of the planning period.

Though storming is hardly confined to Soviet enterprises, it is a widespread problem in the USSR and an enduring one, with roots in the period of the first Five-Year plan. He described the cycle in some detail as follows: high production targets and unrealistic assumptions concerning the availability of supplies (input and intermediate goods), lead to bottlenecks and shortages which, in turn, result in storming behavior by workers. This concentrated production time contributes to a chain reaction of late shipments of intermediate products, thus slowing the entire production process and putting greater strain on labor as well as on machinery during the last phase of the planning period. The outcome of the process includes an inevitable lowering of the quality of goods produced, broken machinery and burned-out workers. The cycle carries over into the next planning period with low productivity again prevailing during the early stages, and so the storming cycle is perpetuated. Once the cycle has begun to operate, he said, it is extremely difficult to short-circuit. Dr. Alexeev believes storming is a major stumbling block to perestroika, and one which cannot be remedied by a quick fix.

FRANCIS CONTE ON "THE PAGAN HERITAGE OF THE SLAVS":
Elements of Pre-Christian Myth in Russian Peasant Culture
By Francis Butler, Sixth-Year Graduate Student
In the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures

In an October 17 lecture co-sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Dr. Francis Conte focused on the persistence of Pre-Christian myth, specifically myth associated with water and tears, in Russian popular culture. Dr. Conte, Chair of the Russian and Soviet Civilization Program, Slavistics Department, at the University of Paris-Sorbonne, began with the general observation that non-Christian mythological strata seem to have endured longer in Russia than in Western Europe. He suggested that this pattern could be explained by a number of factors, such as the persistence of rural culture associated with the system of serfdom and the tolerance of peasant rituals by the Eastern Orthodox Church. When the Byzantine concept of the sacred was transplanted into Russia, new doctrines were superposed upon the earlier pagan faith without eradicating the older beliefs.

Dr. Conte then discussed in some detail the survival of pagan practices among Russian peasants into the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, using mythological motifs associated with water and tears as examples. Water, the mainspring of life, played a central role in the pagan mythological system. Peasants associated earthly water with "water from heaven," and frequently invoked rituals involving wells, springs and tears to bring down rain. Dr. Conte has found evidence from several sources, including Pushkin's Eugene Onegin and the poetry of Esenin, of the ritual practice of shedding tears on flowers during the Russian Orthodox mass. He argued that this practice was not merely a superstition but was part of a complex belief system, composed of both pagan and Christian elements, which was seen by Russian peasants as being genuinely functional.

COME HERE TO ME ALL OF YOU/AND BUY MY SONGSTER

**By Larry McLellan, First-Year Graduate Student
In the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures**

Dr. Klaus Roth, visiting professor in the Department of Anthropology, and Dr. Juliana Roth, research associate of the Slavic Center, presented a film entitled "A Street Singer in Sofia, Bulgaria," at an October 18 Brown Bag lunch talk. Currently on leave from the Institute of German and Comparative Folklore in Munich, the Roths have conducted extensive field research on the urban popular culture of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Although rural professional singers were active in the countryside as early as the sixteenth century, the art of singing in the urban marketplace was a later innovation, developed in the late 1800s and continuing until the middle of this century. Playing a small harmonium (fisharmonika), the modern urban singer performed for crowds at busy street corners or at fairs; unlike the rural singers who begged, the urban singers sold their small song chapbooks called "songsters" or pesnopojki to survive.

In 1982 the Roths met Marin Ivanov Nikolov, perhaps the last practicing urban marketplace singer in Bulgaria. They returned with a film crew in 1984 to record his story. Born in 1911, Nilolov began to make his living as a singer in the 1930s. He taught himself to play the harmonium and successfully passed a state examination which allowed him to perform legally as a street singer throughout Bulgaria. At that time he began to put together his own songsters, including some of his own ballads.

Although most of the songs in his repertoire consist of traditional narrative songs, he also includes some modern street ballads, traditional lyrical songs and popular songs of various origins. Through his music he tries to familiarize his audience with Bulgaria's turbulent history, and to instill in them a sense of pride and a horror of war. Nikolov believes strongly in education, family values and self-restraint; these attitudes are reflected in his music. A clever psychologist, he easily adjusts the tone and pace of his music to the mood and reaction of the audience. In order to capture their attention, he often opens with a lively dance song before continuing with his standard repertoire.

The film, shot without retakes or rehearsals, depicts Nikolov arriving at the market and setting up his harmonium under a large umbrella, as he does each morning from autumn to early summer. A crowd gathers, varying in size from just a few to several dozen people, (most of them middle-aged and elderly). His performance is that of a traditional artist working at his trade.

In the summer he travels and performs with a companion at fairs and festivals in smaller villages, and thus manages to sell enough songbooks to maintain a modest lifestyle for his family. Since Nikolov is one of the last representatives of this disappearing tradition, it is indeed fortunate that he and his art were captured on film for future generations.



LIBRARY NEWS
By Allan Urbanic

During the past few months I have received numerous inquiries about archival resources in the Soviet Union. While the sudden interest in such material has been spurred by recent application deadlines for IREX and Fulbright programs, the substance is of continuing importance to the scholarly community on campus. In this column I would like to review library materials which will aid researchers in identifying sources and in planning their future academic pursuits. The information covers the location of archival material in both the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and the use of archival sources in the West pertaining to Russian/Soviet studies. I will also suggest strategies for uncovering archival guides other than those that can be listed here.

The work of Patricia Kennedy Grimsted is of immeasurable value to students of Russian/Soviet studies. Over many visits to the Soviet Union she has compiled several guides to archives. Her Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad (Princeton UP, 1972) [CD1711.G7 REFE] and its update (Zug, Switzerland, 1976) [CD1711.G7 Suppl. REFE] not only provide knowledge of the structure of the highly centralized Soviet system of archives, but offer an annotated bibliography of "finding aids" (Grimsted's terminology) or spravochniki/putevoditeli for two cities with dense concentrations of archives. Later volumes, Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia (Princeton UP, 1981) [CD1735.B34.G74 1981 REFE] and a guide to archives in the Ukraine (in press) complement the Moscow/Leningrad guides.

Nothing takes the place of the individual putevoditel' when it comes to detailed descriptions of archival holdings. Many of the finding aids listed in Grimsted's works are available in the Berkeley collections. Those not currently on campus are being ordered on microfiche.

Although general Soviet guides to archives are numerous, they vary greatly in value. The most up-to-date and helpful Soviet publication on the topic is Iu. M. Grossman and V. N. Kutik, Spravochnik nauchnogo rabotnika--arkhivy, dokumenty, issledovatel' [-Handbook For the Scholar--Archives, Documents, the Researcher] izd. 2 (L'vov, 1983) [CD965.R8G76 1983 REFE Directories]. The strengths and shortcomings of this work are discussed by Grimsted in her paper "Recent Soviet Archival Literature: a Review and Preliminary Bibliography of Selected Reference Aids," Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, Occasional Paper #204 [CD1711.G64 1986 MAIN], as are the important developments in the policies governing publications of the Glavnoe Archivnoe Upravlenie, the central managing body for all archival affairs in the Soviet Union. Also invaluable in the identification of the archives of individuals is the title Lichnye arkhivnye fondy v gosudarstvennykh khranilishchakh SSSR: ukazatel' [-Personal Archival Funds in Government Repositories of the USSR] 3 vols. (Moscow, 1963-1980) [CD1734.R87 1963 REFE].

General guides exist for archival repositories in Eastern Europe. A sampling of titles include: Richard Lewanski, Guide to Polish Libraries and Archives. (New York, 1974) [Z817.A1.L481 Library School Library]; Archivy v Slovenskej socialistickej republike (Bratislava, 1976) [fCD1166.A72 Main]; Slobodan Jovanovic, Guide to Yugoslav Libraries and Archives (Columbus, Ohio, 1976) [Z841.A1.J3 REFE]; Arhivski fondove i zbirki u arhivima i arhivskim odeljenjima u SFRJ (Belgrade, 1977-) [CD1987.S43.A75 Main 7 vols. relating to the various republics]; Arkhivite v Bulgaria: putevoditel (Sofia, 1986) [XM87.11702 Main]; Magyarorszag leveltarai

(Budapest, 1983) [CD1170.M33 1983 Main]; and Guide to the Archives of Hungary (Budapest, 1976) [XL8.9686 storage]. Two titles available through interlibrary loan cover Czechoslovakia and Romania. They are Vladimir Bystricky, Prehled archivu CSR (Praha, 1984) and Publicatiiile Arhivelor statului, 1860-1977: bibliografie analitica (Bucharest, 1978) [both on order for Berkeley].

The United States is also rich in Russian/Soviet archival resources. Steven A. Grant and John H. Hall have published The Russian Empire and Soviet Union: a Guide to Manuscripts and Archival Materials in the United States (Boston, 1981) [DK3.A12-.G7 REFE], the best general survey currently available. Grant also authored two editions of a guide to using the libraries and archives in the Washington D.C. area (available in the Reference collection). Two institution-specific guides to archives which should not be overlooked are Carol Leadenham, Guide to the Collections in the Hoover Institution Archives Relating to Imperial Russia, the Russian Revolutions and Civil War, and the First Emigration (Stanford, 1986) [DK262.A12.H661 1986 MAIN] and Russia in the Twentieth Century: the Catalog of the Bakhtmeteff Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture, Columbia University (Boston, 1987) [DK3.C75 1987 REFE].

For those with the opportunity to extend their scholarly travels to include Europe, Richard Lewanski, Eastern Europe and Russia/Soviet Union: a Handbook of Western European Archival and Library Resources (New York, 1980) [DJK9.L48 REFE Directories], should be consulted, as should Janet Hartley, The Study of Russian History From British Archival Sources (London, 1986) [DK3.S881 1986 MAIN].

Uncovering guides to archives in library catalogs can be a frustrating adventure, but a few general principles can help alleviate the difficulty. The first guideline for homing in on the published putevoditel' of an individual archive is to search that institution as a corporate name. Entries in the card catalog and GLADIS for the guides themselves are usually marked as "catalogs," "handbooks..." or "archives," but do not overlook the headings without such sub-designations, for they may contain topic-specific examinations of material housed in that repository.

General guides to a country's or region's archival materials can be found by doing a subject search using the following constructs: <location>--Archival Resources...; Archives--<location>; Manuscripts, <language or location>. There are other subject constructions which are useful, but they are too numerous to mention here. To learn these additional approaches, look at the subject headings attached to the catalog record for the books listed above.

For specific topics, do subject searches following the construction <topic>--Archives; <topic>--Manuscripts; or <topic>--Sources. This holds true for general subjects, and parallels the strategy for finding archival resources on individuals (e.g. a personal name search on GLADIS). However, do not be surprised if you find little material using this last method, for most of these kinds of sources appear as articles, not as books. This leads to the observation that one must also comb the literature on a topic for information leading to archival resources. For this approach the Subject Search <topic>--Bibliography may reveal fruitful sources.



SUPPORT OPPORTUNITIES

A separate mailing of FLAS and Mellon summer language grant opportunities to Center faculty and graduate students will follow in late November.

Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships (FLAS): UC Berkeley is offering a limited number of FLAS Fellowships for students enrolling in INTENSIVE language courses during summer 1989. Program areas include the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. 27 quarter or 18 semester units of language course work or equivalent proficiency is required for Russian study. If you are applying to take the fellowship abroad, you must be enrolled in an advanced overseas modern foreign language program approved by Berkeley. The program must offer the equivalent of one academic year of language study (this is a new requirement). The awards are for \$1,250 plus registration fees. The application deadline is FEBRUARY 1, 1989. For further information and applications contact the Graduate Fellowship office, 1 California Hall, 642-0672.

Summer Language Training: 1989 Grants For UC Berkeley Graduate Students:

Announcement: A grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation makes it possible for the Center to provide full or partial support to graduate students wishing to study a Slavic or East European language during summer 1989 at language programs either in this country or abroad. Students are encouraged to apply to more than one summer program in order to maximize chances for participating in some program. Please note that awards are frequently not sufficient to cover the total cost of the more expensive summer programs. Students applying for the more expensive programs should therefore look for additional sources of support.

Requirements: Any UC Berkeley graduate student who has been registered at Berkeley during the 1988-89 academic year may apply for support. Eligible students are expected to have applied for summer 1989 FLAS fellowships as well.* To apply for summer Mellon support, please send the following materials to the address below: 1) a letter substantiating your request as fully as possible: prior training, relevance to your graduate program, cost of summer program(s) you are applying for, amount(s) requested (for example, if you are applying for three programs, indicate the cost of each); 2) a copy of your graduate transcript; 3) a letter of support and endorsement of your request from one faculty member in your department. Send to: George Breslauer, Chair, Center for Slavic and East European Studies, 361 Stephens Hall, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, Attention: Summer Language Grants. Applications for summer 1989 should be received no later than FEBRUARY 1, 1989. Decisions will be announced in March.

***Please Note:** The East European Summer Language Institute (EESLI) will offer courses in first- and second-year Polish and Serbo-Croatian, and courses in first-year Bulgarian, Czech, Hungarian, Romanian, Slovak and Slovenian. (Second-year courses may be offered depending on student interest). The program runs for eight weeks, June 18-August 11, and costs \$1,900. It will be preceded by a Workshop on Proficiency Teaching and Testing, June 16-18, for which the fee is \$35. For information, write or call Lynn Whitlock, Center for Russian and East European Studies, 4G21 Forbes Quadrangle, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, or call 412/648-2290.

Other Mellon Awards From the Center for Slavic and East European Studies:

A small number of fellowships will be offered in the following categories:

Mellon Dissertation Research Fellowships (1989-90):

Purpose: To help make a few months of uninterrupted time available to advanced graduate students for researching, writing or traveling in connection with their dissertations. Awards have been modest in recent years, averaging \$3,000.

Eligibility: UC Berkeley Ph.D. candidates. Must be registered graduate students at UC Berkeley while receiving support under this fellowship (exception: a graduate student registered for spring semester 1989 may request fellowship support

for summer 1989 without registering for the summer term). Because funds are limited, students are eligible to receive only one Slavic Center Mellon Dissertation Fellowship during their graduate career. The application deadline is MARCH 15, 1989. A dissertation prospectus, a statement of progress to date on the dissertation and a statement of financial need (estimated income and expenses) should be submitted to: George Breslauer, Chair, Center for Slavic and East European Studies, Attention: Dissertation Fellowship, 361 Stephens Hall, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Mellon Travel Grants For Slavic and East European Faculty In the University of California and California State University systems:

Purpose: To provide the opportunity for scholars to make short-term research visits to the UC Berkeley campus to utilize library and other campus resources. Recent awards have averaged a few hundred dollars. Award periods may be any time in 1989 or 1990.

Eligibility: Any faculty members in Russian/Soviet or East European studies in the UC and CSU systems, regardless of departmental affiliation. The application deadline is MARCH 15, 1989. Send a proposal, curriculum vita and statement of need to: George Breslauer, Chair, Center for Slavic and East European Studies, Attention: Travel Grants, 361 Stephens Hall, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720. Announcement of awards will be made sometime in April, 1989.

The Doreen B. Townsend Center For the Humanities announces research fellowships for assistant professors and advanced graduate students at UC Berkeley in all traditional humanities disciplines and in other selected disciplines (contact the Center for the Humanities for details). The application deadline is DECEMBER 15, 1988. For more information write or call the Townsend Center at: 460 Stephens Hall, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720; 643-9670.

IREX Developmental Fellowships: US-based grants in preparation for eventual field research in the USSR or East Europe in three areas: to develop competence in academic specialties under-represented in area studies; to support the study of non-Russian nationalities in the USSR; or to develop dual area competence for the purpose of comparative research. The application deadline is FEBRUARY 15, 1989. Contact IREX at 126 Alexander Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-7102, or call 609/683-9500.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty offers summer research internships in Munich, Germany, for graduate students or exceptionally qualified undergraduates in Soviet or East European Studies. Their application deadline is FEBRUARY 21, 1989. You may write the Research Intern Program, RFE/RL, Inc. (Munich), 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, for further details.

Education Abroad Program (EAP) at Leningrad State University: Year-long and Fall semester study programs are offered. For the semester program, two and one-half years of Russian language study is required. Three years are required for the academic year program. The application deadline is JANUARY 27, 1989. For program details and financial aid information contact EAP at 2538 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA, or call 642-1356.

Institute of International Education (IIE) Student Exchange Program: UC Berkeley will nominate one senior, graduating in Spring 1989, from the humanities, social sciences or natural sciences, to spend the academic year 1989-90 studying at Moscow State University or Leningrad State University. Fluency in Russian is required. The application deadline is DECEMBER 15, 1988. Further information and application forms are available from the Graduate Fellowship Office, 1 California Hall, 642-0672.

Happy Holidays Everyone!

WINTER BREAK: The Slavic Center will be closed.

23 Dec through 2 Jan

FILM: BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS (1988, 118 mins., in German with English subtitles). This film from the German Democratic Republic won a Berlin Film Festival award. Directed by Lothar Warneke, it concerns two inmates of a sanitarium, who are thrown together as young communists, who are a protestant vicar, the other a young communist.

or tape: 642-1124

642-1412

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Sat Dec 10

Pacific Film Archive

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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